



Structural Analysis Quick Start

An NCBI Mini-Course

A protein domain is considered to be a distinct functional and/or structural unit. A domain in a structural context refers to a segment of a polypeptide chain that can fold into an independent three dimensional structure. It may interact with other domains of the protein or may simply be joined to other domains by a polypeptide chain. A domain in a sequence context refers to a long sequence pattern that is shared by other proteins having a common evolutionary origin. A domain may include all of the protein sequence or a part of it. A conserved domain is a recurring unit in molecular evolution whose extents can be determined by sequence and structure analysis.

The Conserved Domain Database (CDD) contains domains derived from the Smart, Pfam and Clusters of Orthologous Groups (COGs) databases. Conserved domains can be represented as multiple sequence alignments. Source alignments are processed by NCBI as follows:

- Sequences in the alignment for which a link can not be provided to a protein in Entrez are removed.
- If possible, a closely related sequence with a known structure is substituted.
- A representative sequence, preferably with a structure link, is chosen from among those in the alignment.
- A consensus sequence is made.
- A position-specific scoring matrix (PSSM) is constructed.

The Conserved Domain search (CD-search) compares a protein sequence to the PSSMs in the CDD database to identify conserved domains within it and to identify a 3-D modeling template. Since the PSSMs are the "subject", instead of the query as in PSI-Blast, the CD-search is a form of Reverse Position-Specific Blast (RPS-Blast).

The Conserved Domain Architecture Retrieval Tool (CDART) can be used to identify proteins containing the domain(s) present in the query sequence. Conserved domain(s) present in all sequences within Entrez proteins are identified using CD-search during routine NCBI processing. These pre-computed results are accessed through CDART.

The Vector Alignment Search Tool (VAST) is a computer algorithm developed at NCBI to detect similar protein 3-dimensional structures. The "structure neighbors" for every structure in NCBI's Molecular Modeling DataBase (MMDB)

are pre-computed. These neighbors can be used to identify distant homologs that cannot be recognized by sequence comparison alone. A VAST-search can be used for determining the structure neighbors for recently solved structures not yet in MMDB.

Cn3D is a helper application for web browsers to view 3-dimensional structures from NCBI's Entrez retrieval service. Cn3D runs on Windows, Macintosh, and Unix. Cn3D simultaneously displays structure, sequence, and alignment, and now has powerful annotation and alignment editing features.

In this course, we will learn to

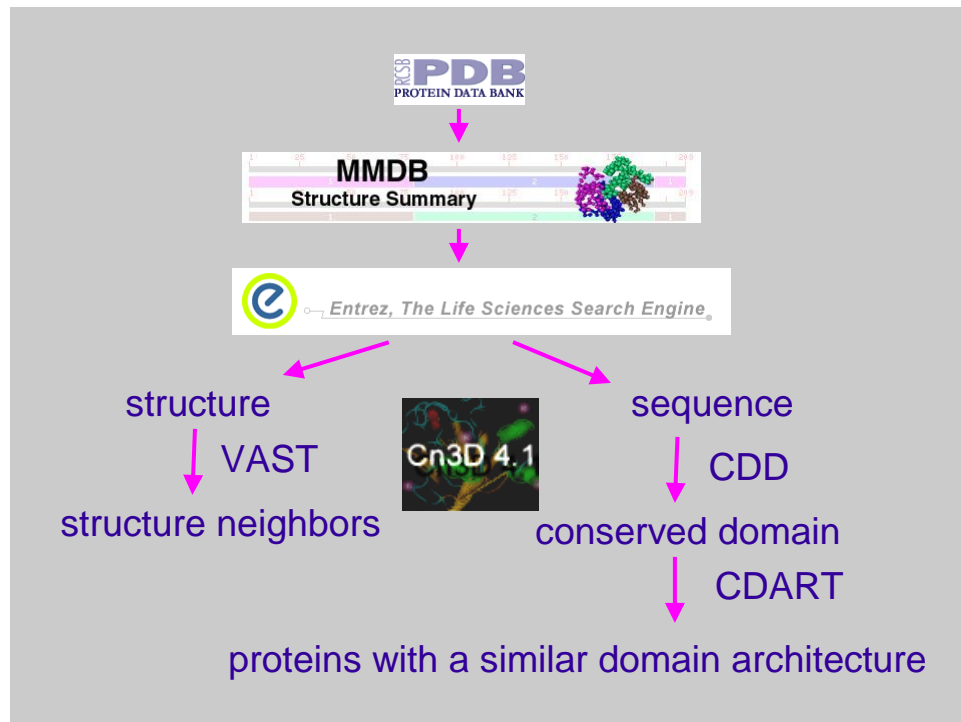
- Identify a conserved domain present in the query protein using **CDD**
- Search for other proteins containing similar domain(s) using **CDART**
- Explore a 3D modeling template for the query sequence using **CDD**
- Find similar structures using **VAST**
- Visualize and annotate the 3D protein structures using **Cn3D**

The remainder of the handout includes the introductory slides and the screen shots of the exercise demonstrated in Problem 1.

URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Class/minicourses/quickstructure.html>

Course developed by: Dr. Medha Bhagwat (bhagwat@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

Slides:

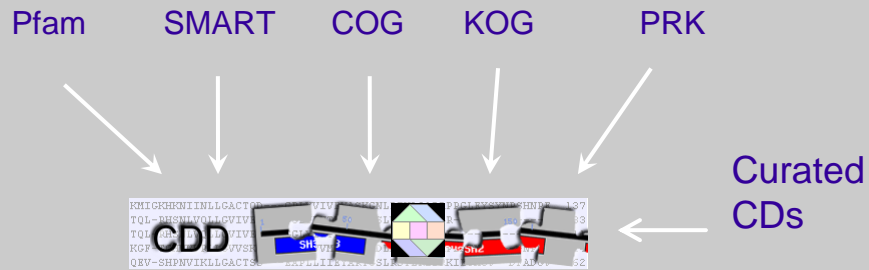


<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/cdd.shtml>

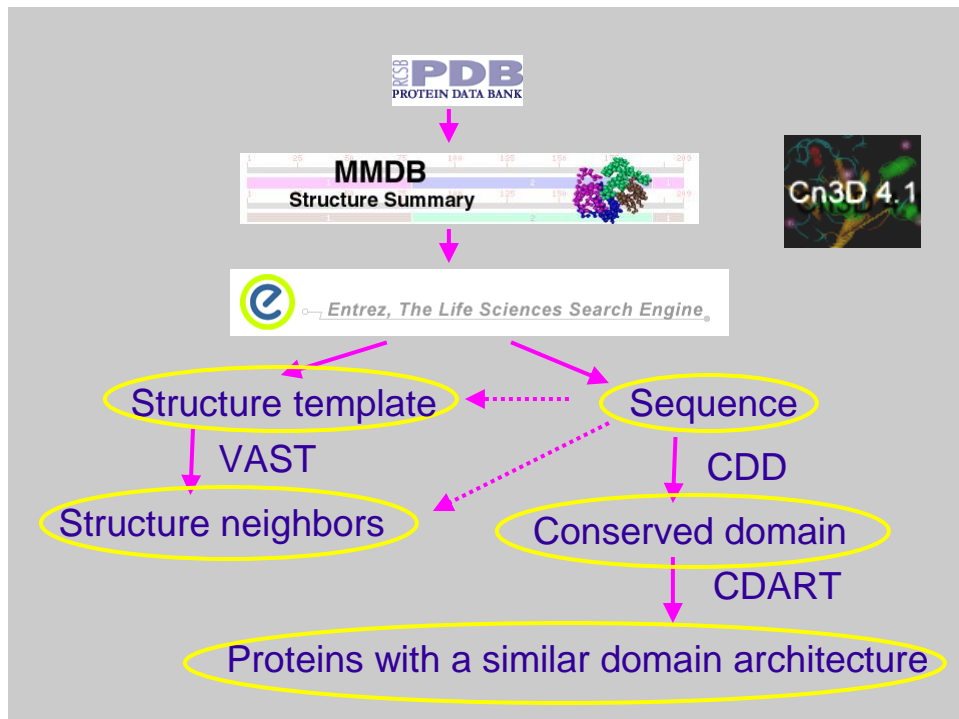
Conserved Domain

- recurring unit in molecular evolution, whose extents can be determined by sequence and structure analysis
- performs a particular function
- represented as a multiple local sequence alignment of proteins containing the domain

Conserved Domain Database



- A position-specific scoring matrix (PSSM) is calculated
- CD-Search can be used to search against the PSSMs
- Manual curation of CDs has begun



Problem 1

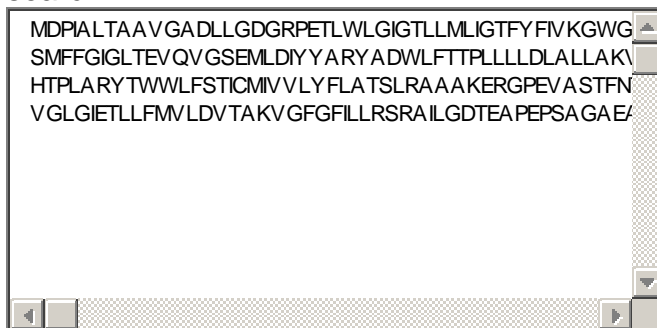
In this problem, we will follow these steps:

- A. Identify conserved domain(s) present in a protein.
- B. Search for other proteins containing similar domain(s).
- C. Explore a 3D modeling template for the query sequence.
- D. Find distant sequence homologs that may not be identified by BLAST.

NCBI's Conserved Domain Search allows you to match your protein sequence to a library of conserved protein domains, generate a multiple sequence alignment based on this match, and explore 3D modeling templates for your sequence. Click on the CDD link provided below,

[CDD](#)

Paste the following protein sequence in the CD-Search query box and run the search.



MDPIALTAAVGADLLGDRPETLWLGIGTLLMLIGTFYFIVKGWG
SMFFGIGLTEVQVGSEMLDIYYARYADWLFTPLLLDLALLAKV
HTPLARYTWWLFSTICMIVVLYFLATSLRAAAKERGPEVASTFN
VGLGIETLLFMVLDVTAKVGFGFILLRSRAILGDTEAPEPSAGAE/

- A. What is the domain present in this protein?
Obtain more information about the domain by searching in [NCBI's Bookshelf](#)
- B. Go back to the CD-Search results page. Obtain a list of proteins with similar domain architecture by clicking on the "Search for similar domain architectures" button. To display the records, click on the link to the sequences and from there on the "Look up Sequences in Entrez". Change the display from "Summary" to "FASTA".
- C. Go back to the CD-Search results page. Generate a multiple sequence alignment for the top 10 sequences representative of the conserved domain hit by clicking on the graphic of the domain. Use the "Row Display" list box pull down menu to specify "up to 5" sequences and reformat sequence alignment. Extend the "Structure" display and invoke Cn3D with a display of a 3D modeling template and a multiple sequence alignment including your query sequence by pressing the "Show Structure" button.

The structure of the *Halobacterium salinarum* bacteriorhodopsin mutant protein and its sequence alignment with our query protein are displayed. For a better view of the backbone, remove the side chains globally (Style--Edit global style--Protein side chains). The query protein contains a bacterial rhodopsin signature (FMVLDVTAKVGF) where K is the retinal binding site. Identify these residues in the query protein and highlight the corresponding lysine residue in the halorhodopsin protein sequence.

Display the side chains of this residue (Use Style--Annotate--New--Edit Style. Change the protein backbone Rendering to Tubes, Color Scheme to User Selection and User Color to choose the color for the highlighted residue, for example yellow. Repeat these steps for the Protein Side chains row and click the Protein Side chains on. Click on the "Done" button. To zoom in, press z on the keyboard. Identify the cofactor near the lysine residue.

D. To obtain the structural neighbors for the halorhodopsin protein, first click on the structure entry link, 1S52_B, on the CD-Browser page. Then click Links → Structure on the top right, then on 1S52 again in the Entrez Structure page, and finally on the chain A graphic. Select one or more of the check boxes next to the structure neighbors and view by clicking on the "View 3D Structure" button.

Screen images:

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HOME | SEARCH | SITE MAP | PubMed | Entrez | CDD | Structure | Protein | Taxonomy | BLAST | Help?

Search across Entrez databases

CDTree **NEW** | CDD help | NCBI Handbook | CD-Search | CDART | Pfam | SMART | COG

A Conserved Domain Database and Search Service, v2.13

Proteins often contain several modules or domains, each with a distinct evolutionary origin and function. NCBI's Conserved Domain Database is a collection of multiple sequence alignments for ancient domains and full-length proteins. The CD-Search service may be used to identify the conserved domains present in a protein query sequence:

Submit Query Search Database CDD v2.13 - 24083 PSSMs

Enter a **Protein** query as Accession, GI, or Sequence in FASTA format:

```
SMFFGIGLTEVQVGSEMLDIYARYADWLTFTPLLLLDALLAKVDRVSIQTLVGVDALMIVTGLVGALS
HTPLARYTWLWFSTICMIVVLYFLATSLRAAAKERGPEVASTFTNTLTALVLVLWTAYPILWIIIGTEGAGV
VGLGIETLLFMVLDVTAKVGFGFILLRSRAILGDTEAPEPSAGAEASAAD
```

Find CDs

in Entrez: Read about the [FASTA](#) format description. Click [here](#) for advanced options.

NCBI

HOME | SEARCH | SITE MAP | NewSearch | PubMed | Nucleotide | Protein | Structure | Taxonomy | Help?

Query sequence: [(local sequence)|cl|Undefined_sequence]

☒ Concise Result ☐ Full Result ☐ Show Search Information

Click on the **colored bar** for a conserved domain to **view your query sequence** within the multiple sequence alignment for that domain. To see only the sequences used to generate the domain, click on its **PSSMID** in the tabular summary.

1 50 100 150 200 250

Bac_rhodopsin

Descriptions

Title	Pssmid	Multi-Dom	E-value
[+]pfam01036, Bac_rhodopsin, Bacteriorhodopsin..	85200	No	3e-47

Search for similar domain architectures

National Center for Biotechnology Information
National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed All Databases BLAST OMIM Books TaxBrowser Structure

Search for

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Alphabetical
Resource
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An introduction to NCBI
GenBank
Sequence submission and software
GENSAT

What does NCBI do?
Founded in 1988 as a national resource for biology information, NCBI creates databases, conducts research in molecular biology, develops software tools for genome data, and disseminates information - all for the better understanding of molecular processes and human health and disease. [More...](#)

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► Clusters of orthologous groups
► Coffee Break, Genes & Disease, NCBI Handbook
► Electronic PCR

[Genome Association](#)

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All: 29 Figures: 11

11 items in Molecular Biology of the Cell. 4th ed.
Alberts, Bruce; Johnson, Alexander; Lewis, Julian; Raff, Martin; Roberts, Keith; Walter, Peter.
New York: [Garland Publishing](#); c2002.

8 items in Biochemistry.
Berg, Jeremy M.; Tymoczko, John L.; and Stryer, Lubert.
New York: [W. H. Freeman and Co.](#); 2002.

6 items in Molecular Cell Biology. 4th ed.
Lodish, Harvey; Berk, Arnold; Zipursky, S. Lawrence; Matsudaira, Paul; Baltimore, David; Darnell, James E.
New York: [W. H. Freeman & Co.](#); c2000.

Many Integral Proteins Contain Multiple Transmembrane α Helices

Although [Figure 3-33](#) depicts [glycophorin](#) as a monomer with a single α helix spanning the bilayer, this protein is present in erythrocyte membranes as a dimer of two identical polypeptide chains. The two membrane-spanning α helices of glycophorin are thought to form a coiled-coil structure (see [Figure 3-9a](#)) stabilized by specific interactions between the amino acid side chains at the interface of the two helices. It is now known that many other transmembrane proteins contain two or more membrane-spanning α helices. For instance, the *bacterial photosynthetic reaction center (PRC)* comprises four subunits and several prosthetic groups, including four chlorophyll molecules. In this complex protein, three of the four subunits span the membrane; two of these subunits (L and M) each contain five membrane-spanning α helices (see [Figure 16-40](#)).

A large and important family of integral proteins is defined by the presence of seven membrane-spanning α helices. More than 150 such "seven-spanning" membrane proteins have been identified. This class of integral proteins is typified by *bacteriorhodopsin*, a protein found in a photosynthetic bacterium ([Figure 3-34](#)). Absorption of light by the retinal group attached to *bacteriorhodopsin* causes a conformational change in the protein that results in pumping of protons from the cytosol across the bacterial membrane to the extracellular space. The proton concentration gradient thus generated across the membrane is used to synthesize ATP, as discussed in [Chapter 16](#). Both the overall arrangement of the seven α helices in *bacteriorhodopsin* and the identity of most of the amino acids can be resolved by computer analysis of micrographs of two-dimensional crystals of the membrane-embedded protein taken at various angles to the electron beam.

Other seven-spanning membrane proteins include the opsins (eye proteins that absorb light), cell-surface receptors for many hormones, and receptors for odorous molecules. Amino acid sequence analysis of these proteins has shown that no amino acids are found in the same position in all of them, and only a few residues are conserved in even a substantial number of them. Nonetheless, each of these proteins contains seven stretches of hydrophobic amino acids long enough (>22 amino acids) to span the phospholipid bilayer. Though direct evidence is lacking, it is thought that all of these proteins adopt a conformation in the membrane similar to that of *bacteriorhodopsin*. This is one of several examples of how investigators can predict the orientation of proteins in a membrane from the amino acid sequence alone. [TOP](#)

MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY

Lodish Berk Zipursky Matsudaira Baltimore Darnell

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Molecular Cell Biology → **3. Protein Structure and Function** → 3.4. Membrane Proteins

Navigation

About this book

3. Protein Structure and Function

- 3.1. Hierarchical Structure of Proteins
- 3.2. Folding, Modification, and Degradation of Proteins
- 3.3. Functional Design of Proteins
- ➔ 3.4. Membrane Proteins
- 3.5. Purifying, Detecting, and Characterizing Proteins

PERSPECTIVES for the Future

PERSPECTIVES in the Literature

Testing Yourself on the Concepts

MCAT/GRE-Style Questions

[References](#)

Figure 3-34. Overall structure of bacteriorhodopsin as deduced from electron diffraction analyses of two-dimensional crystals of the protein in the bacterial membrane. The seven membrane-spanning α helices are labeled A–G. The retinal pigment is covalently attached to lysine 216 in helix G. The approximate position of the protein in the phospholipid bilayer is indicated. [Adapted from R. Henderson et al., 1990, *J. Mol. Biol.* 213:899.]

HOME | SEARCH | SITE MAP | [NewSearch](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Nucleotide](#) | [Protein](#) | [Structure](#) | [Taxonomy](#) | [Help](#)

Conserved Domains

Query sequence: [(local sequence)|cl|Undefined_sequence]

☒ Concise Result ☐ Full Result ☐ Show Search Information ☒

Click on the **colored bar** for a conserved domain to **view your query sequence** within the multiple sequence alignment for that domain. To see only the sequences used to generate the domain, click on its **PSSMID** in the tabular summary.

	Title	PssmId	Multi-Dom	E-value
	[+] pfam01036 , Bac_rhodopsin, Bacteriorhodopsin...	85200	No	3e-47

[Search for similar domain architectures](#)

CDART: Conserved Domain Architecture Retrieval Tool

[New Query](#) | [Overview](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Nucleotide](#) | [Protein](#)

[About CDART](#)

Query: Bac_rhodop

Similar domain architectures:

674 Sequences
cellular organisms
hypothetical prote

ZP_01871724
Caminibacter media
cation-transport ACation_ATP

E1-E2_ATPa

C064087

Cation_ATP

NCBI

Conserved Domains

pfam01036: Bac_rhodopsin, with user query added

Bacteriorhodopsin.

Links

Statistics

Structure

Other Related Conserved Domains

Sequence Alignment

Reformat Format: Compact Hypertext Row Display: **Up to 5** Color Bits: 2.0 bit Type Selection: top listed sequences

1S52_B 5 . [16].LYFLVK. [2].GVSDPAK. [1].FYAITTLVPAIAFTMYLSMLLGYGLTMVFFG. [4].PIYWARYADWLFT 85
 query 21 . [16].FYFIVK. [2].GVTDKEAR. [1].YYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLTVQVG. [4].DIYYARYADWLFT 101
 gi 114812 4 . [16].AFVWLL. [2].SLDPSHQ. [1].ALAPLAIIPVFAGLSYVGMAYDIGTVIVNGN QIVGLRYIDWLVT 80
 gi 114809 34 . [16].LLFVFM. [2].GLDDPRK. [1].IAVSTILVPVVSIASTGLASGLTISVLEMP. [20].VTMWGRYLTWALS 130
 gi 60391839 21 . [16].FYFIVK. [2].GVTDKEAR. [1].YYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLTVQVG. [4].DIYYARYADWLFT 101
 gi 2499387 14 . [16].LYFIAR. [2].SVSDQRQ. [1].FYIATIMIAAIAFVNYLSMALGFGVTIELG. [4].AIYWARYTDWLFT 94
 gi 2499389 3 . [16].VLPIRD CIRPSPHR. [1].YDLVLASITGLAAIAYTTMGLGITATTVGDR TVYLARYIDWLVT 77
 gi 1168614 4 . [16].AVLAYG. [1].TLVPEETR. [1].RYLLIATPGIAIYAYALMALGFGSIQSEGH AVYVRYVDWLTT 79
 1JGJ_A 4 . [16].LAFAWA. [2].DAGSGERR YYVILVGISGIAAVAYAVMALGVGVVPAER TVFVPYIDWLIT 79
 gi 461609 34 . [16].LLFVYM. [2].NVEDPRAQ. [1].IFVATIMVPLVISISYITGLVSGLTVSFLEMP. [10].LTPWGRYLTWALS 120

NCBI

Conserved Domains

pfam01036: Bac_rhodopsin, with user query added

Bacteriorhodopsin.

Links

Statistics

Structure

Other Related Conserved Domains

Sequence Alignment

Reformat Format: Compact Hypertext Row Display: up to 5 Color Bits: 2.0 bit Type Selection: top listed sequences

1S52_B 5 . [16].LYFLVKMGVSDPDARKFYAITTLVPAIAFTMYLSMLLGYGLTMVFFG. [4].PIYWARYADWLFTTPLLDD 92
 query 21 . [16].FYFIVKMGVTDKEAREYYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLTVQVG. [4].DIYYARYADWLFTTPLLDD 108
 gi 114809 34 . [16].LLFVFMTRGLDDPRAKLIAVSTILVPVVSIASTGLASGLTISVLEMP. [20].VTMWGRYLTWALSTPMILLA 137
 gi 60391839 21 . [16].FYFIVKMGVTDKEAREYYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLTVQVG. [4].DIYYARYADWLFTTPLLDD 108
 gi 2499387 14 . [16].LYFIARGVSDQRQRKFYIATIMIAAIAFVNYLSMALGFGVTIELG. [4].AIYWARYTDWLFTTPLLDD 101

1S52_B 93 LALLVDADQGTILALVGADGIMIGTGLVGALT. [1].VYSYRFVWVAISTAAMLYILVLFPGFTSKAESM. [2].EVAS 165
 query 109 LALLAKVDRVSGITLVGVDALMIVTGLVGALS. [1].TPLARYTWLFTSTICMIVLVLYFLATSLRAAAKER. [2].EVAS 181
 gi 114809 138 LGLLAGSNATKLTAITFDIAMCVTGLAAALT. [2].SHLMRWFWYALSCACFLVVLYILLVENVADAKAA GTAD 209
 gi 60391839 109 LALLAKVDRVSGITLVGVDALMIVTGLVGALS. [1].TPLARYTWLFTSTICMIVLVLYFLATSLRAAAKER. [2].EVAS 181
 gi 2499387 102 LALLAGADRNTIYSLVGLDVLMITGALATLS. [7].AGARLVWVGISTGFLLVLYFLFSLNLTDRASEL. [2].DLQS 180

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Conserved Domains

HOME SEARCH SITE MAP Entrez CDD Structure Protein Help

pfam01036: Bac_rhodopsin, with user query added

Bacteriorhodopsin.

Links

Statistics

Structure

Structure View

Program: Cn3D

Drawing: All Atoms

Aligned Rows: up to 5

Download Cn3D

Other Related Conserved Domains

C005524

Sequence Alignment

Reformat Format: Compact Hypertext Row Display: up to 5 Color Bits: 2.0 bit Type Selection: top listed sequences

1S52_B	5	[16]	.LYFLVKGMSVSDPDAKKFV	AITTLVPAIAFTMYLSMLLGYGLTMVPPG	[4]	.PIYWARYADNLFITPLLLLD	92
query	21	[16]	.FYFIVKMGVTDKEAREYYS	ITILVPGIASAAVLSMFFGIGLIEVQVG	[4]	.DIYYARYADNLFITPLLLLD	108
gi 114809	34	[16]	.LLFVMTIRGLDDPRAKLIAV	STILVPVVSIASTGLASGLTISVLEMP	[20]	.VTMWGRYLTWALSTPMILLA	137
gi 60391839	21	[16]	.FYFIVKMGVTDKEAREYYS	ITILVPGIASAAVLSMFFGIGLIEVQVG	[4]	.DIYYARYADNLFITPLLLLD	108
gi 2499387	14	[16]	.LYFIARGWSVSDQRRQKFY	IATIMIAAIAFVNYLSMALGFGVITIELG	[4]	.AIYWARYTDNLFITPLLLLD	101

CDD Descriptive Items

Name: Bac_rhodopsin

Bacteriorhodopsin.

Structure summary:

PDB 1S52 (MMDB 26602)

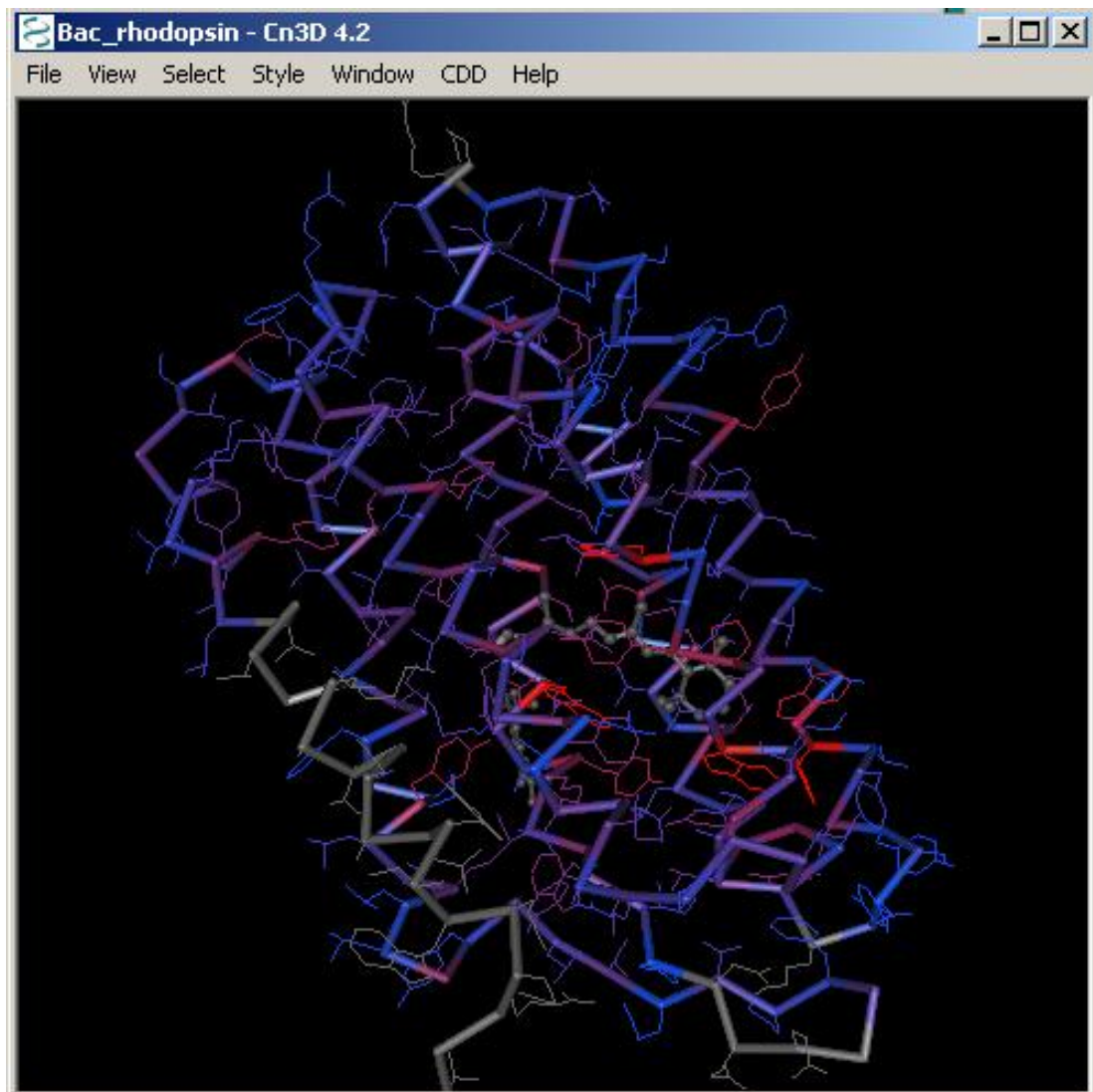
1S52_A: gi 46015684

1S52_B: gi 46015685 ([Halobacterium salinarum] Thr24val)

Show Annotations Panel

Show References Panel

Dismiss



Bac_rhodopsin - Sequence/Alignment Viewer

View Edit Mouse Mode Unaligned Justification Imports

JS52_B	m g l g v L Y F L V K G M G V S D P D A K K F Y A I T T L V P A I A F T M Y L S M L L G Y G L T M V P F G g e ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ q n P I Y W A R Y A D V
<i>query</i>	m l i g t F Y F I V K G W G V T D K E A R E Y Y S I T I L V P G I A S A A Y L S M F F G I G L T E V Q V G s e ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ m l D I Y Y A R Y A D V
<i>gi 114809</i>	a g l s i L L F V F M T R G L D D P R A K L I A V S T I L V P V V S I A S Y T G L A S G L T I S V L E M P a g h f a e g s s v m l g g e e v d g v V T M W G R Y L T V
<i>gi 60391839</i>	m l i g t F Y F I V K G W G V T D K E A R E Y Y S I T I L V P G I A S A A Y L S M F F G I G L T E V Q V G s e ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ m l D I Y Y A R Y A D V
<i>gi 2499387</i>	m f l g n L Y F I A R G W S V S D Q R R Q K F Y I A T I M I A A I A F V N Y L S M A L G F G V T T I E L G g e ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ e r A I Y W A R Y T D V

Style Options

Settings

Labels

Details

Rendering Settings

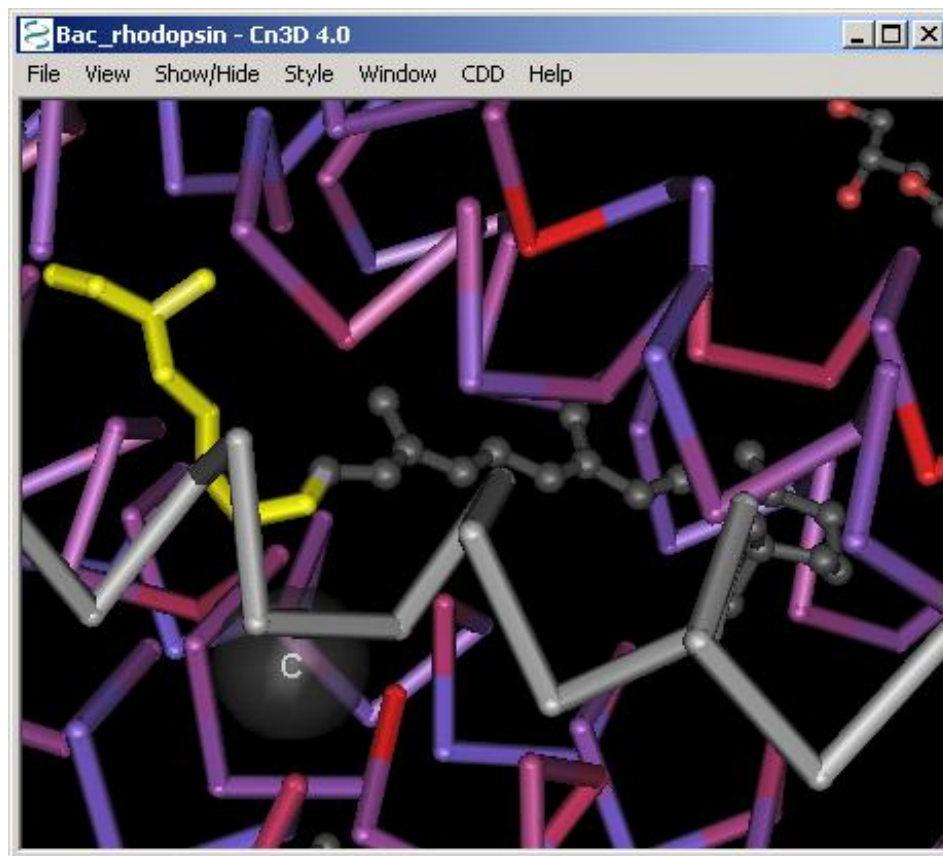
Group	Show	Rendering	Color Scheme	User Color
Protein backbone:	Trace	Tubes	Weighted Variety	
Protein sidechains:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tubes	User Selection	
Nucleotide backbone:	Trace	Tubes	Molecule	
Nucleotide sidechains:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wire	Molecule	
Heterogens:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ball and Stick	Element	
Solvents:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ball and Stick	Element	
Connections:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tubes	User Selection	
Helix objects:	<input type="checkbox"/>	With Arrows	Object	
Strand objects:	<input type="checkbox"/>	With Arrows	Object	
Virtual disulfides:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Hydrogens:	<input type="checkbox"/>			
				Background:

Done

Cancel

Apply after each change? ☒

Apply



NCBI Conserved Domains

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pfam01036: Bac_rhodopsin, with user query added

Bacteriorhodopsin.

Links

Statistics

Structure

Structure View

Program: Cn3D

Drawing: All Atoms

Aligned Rows: up to 5

Download Cn3D

Other Related Conserved Domains

CD005524

Sequence Alignment

Format: Compact Hypertext | Row Display: up to 5 | Color Bits: 2.0 bit | Type Selection: top listed sequences

1552_B 5 . [16] . LYFLVKGWVSDPDAKKFYAITTLVPAIAFTMYLSMLGYGLTMVFPFG. [4] . PIYWARYADWLFTTPLLLLD 92

query 21 . [16] . FFYLVKGWVTDREAREYYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLVEVQVG. [4] . DIYYARYADWLFTTPLLLLD 108

gi 114809 34 . [16] . LLFVMTGRGLDDPRAKLIAVSTILVFPVVSIASTGLASGLTISVLEMP. [20] . VIMWGRYLTWALSTPMILLA 137

gi 60391839 21 . [16] . FFYLVKGWVTDREAREYYSITILVPGIASAAYLSMFFGIGLVEVQVG. [4] . DIYYARYADWLFTTPLLLLD 108

gi 2499387 14 . [16] . LYFIARGWSVSDQRRQKFYIATIMIAAIAFVNYLSMALGFGVTTIELG. [4] . AIYWARYTDWLFTTPLLLYD 101

1552_B 93 LALLVDADQSTILALVGADGIMIGTGLVGALT. [1] . VYSYRFVWVAISTAAMLYLYLVLFPGFTSKAISM. [2] . EVAS 165

query 109 LALLAKVDVRSIGTLVGVDALMIVTGLVGALS. [1] . TPLARYTWLFTSTICMIVVLYFLATSLRAAAKER. [2] . EVAS 181

gi 114809 138 LGLLAGSNATKLFATITFDIAMCVTGLAAALT. [2] . SHLMRWFWYALSCACFLVLYLLVEWAQDAKA GTAD 209

gi 60391839 109 LALLAKVDVRSIGTLVGVDALMIVTGLVGALS. [1] . TPLARYTWLFTSTICMIVVLYFLATSLRAAAKER. [2] . EVAS 181

gi 2499387 102 LALLAGADRNTIYSLVGLDVLMIQTGALATLS. [7] . AGAERLVWVGISTGFLVLLYFLSNLTRASEL. [2] . DLQS 180

NCBI **Entrez** Protein

Search: Protein for [] Go Clear

Display: GenPept Show: 5 Send to: []

Range: from begin to end Features: ☒ CDD Refresh

1: 1S52 B. Reports Chain B, Thr24val... [gi:46015685] BLink, Conserved Domains

[Comment](#) [Features](#) [Sequence](#)

LOCUS 1S52_B 227 aa linear BCT 01-OCT-2007

DEFINITION Chain B, Thr24val Bacteriorhodopsin.

ACCESSION 1S52_B

VERSION 1S52_B GI:46015685

DBSOURCE pdb: molecule 1S52, chain 66, release Aug 27, 2007;
deposition: Aug 27, 2007;
class: Proton Transport;
source: Mol_id: 1; Organism_scientific: Halobacterium Salinarium;
Organism_common: Halobacteria; Expression_system: Halobacterium Salinarium; Expression_system_common: Halobacteria;
Expression_system_strain: L33; Other_details: Dna Transformed Into E. Coli, Then Transformed Into Halobacterium Salinarum Where The Protein Is Expressed.;
Exp. method: X-Ray Diffraction.

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Halobacterium salinarum

ORGANISM [Halobacterium salinarum](#)
Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Halobacteria; Halobacteriales;
Halobacteriaceae; Halobacterium.

REFERENCE 1 (residues 1 to 227)

AUTHORS Yohannan,S., Faham,S., Yang,D., Grosfeld,D., Chamberlain,A.K. and Bowie,J.U.

TITLE A C alpha-H...O hydrogen bond in a membrane protein is not stabilizing

JOURNAL J. Am. Chem. Soc. 126 (8), 2284-2285 (2004)

PUBMED 14982414

Links

- Related Structure
- Related Sequences
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- Structure
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NCBI **Entrez** Structure

Search: Structure for [] Go Clear

Display: Summary Show: 20 Sort by [] Send to [] Download Cn3D

All: 1 Bacterial: 1 Eukaryotic: 0 Ligand: 1 NMR: 0 X-ray: 1

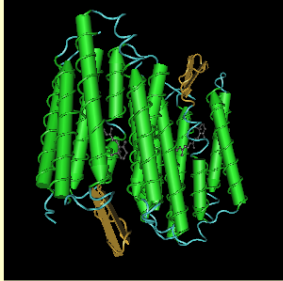
1: 1S52 Thr24val Bacteriorhodopsin [mmdbid:26602]

Related Structures, Literature, Domains, Ligands, Other Links

Write to the Help Desk
NCBI | NLM | NIH
Department of Health & Human Services

NCBI **Structure Summary** **MMDB**

PubMed BLAST Structure Taxonomy OMIM Help? Cn3d



Reference: Yohannan S, Faham S, Yang D, Grosfeld D, Chamberlain AK, Bowie JU [A C alpha-H...O hydrogen bond in a membrane protein is not stabilizing](#) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* v126, p.2284-2285

Description: Thr24val Bacteriorhodopsin.

Deposition: 2004/1/19


Taxonomy: [Halobacterium salinarum](#)

MMDB: [26602](#) **PDB:** [1S52](#) **Related Structures:** [VAST](#)

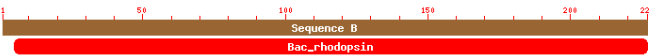
☐ View options (Click image to view 3D structure)
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Molecular components in the MMDB structure are listed below. The icons indicate macromolecular chains, 3D domains, protein classifications and ligands. Please hold the mouse over each icon for more information on the component. You may also click the thumbnails below to view corresponding chains and domains in Cn3D.

Protein
3d Domains
Domain Family



Protein
Domain Family



NCBI **Related Structures** **VAST**

PubMed BLAST Structure Taxonomy OMIM Help? Cn3D

VAST related structures for: **MMDB 26602, 1S52 sequence A**

Overview: There are two main sections to this page. The first section consists of the alignment view controls, the list controls, and the advanced related structure search controls. The second section is the VAST related structure list itself.

View 3D Alignment of All Atoms with Cn3D Display [Download Cn3D!](#)

View Sequence Alignment using Hypertext for Selected VAST related structures

List Medium redundancy subset, sorted by Aligned Length in **Table**


Advanced related structure search

Move the mouse over the red alignment footprints in the graphics below and click, you will obtain a structure-based sequence alignment.

Total related structures: 165; 26 representatives from the Medium redundancy subset displayed.

Click to: [Check All](#) [Uncheck All](#)

1S52 A
3d Dom.
Protein Family



☐ **1V60 B** 227

☐ **1C3M A** 222

☐ **1E12 A** 220


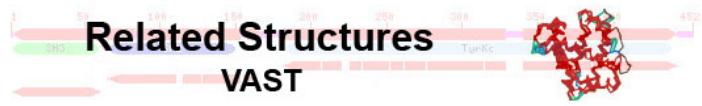
☐ **1H2S A** 216

☐ **1X10 A** 208

☐ **1JFP A** 170

☐ **1Q48 C** 135

☐ **2P7V A** 120

Related Structures

VAST

[PubMed](#)
[BLAST](#)
[Structure](#)
[Taxonomy](#)
[OMIM](#)
[Help?](#)
[Cn3D](#)

VAST related structures for: [MMDB 26602](#), 1S52 sequence A. [+](#)

Overview: There are two main sections to this page. The first section consists of the alignment view controls, the list controls, and the advanced related structure search controls. The second section is the VAST related structure list itself. [+](#)

View 3D Alignment

of

All Atoms

with

Cn3D

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VAST related structures

List

Medium redundancy

subset, sorted by

Aligned Length

in

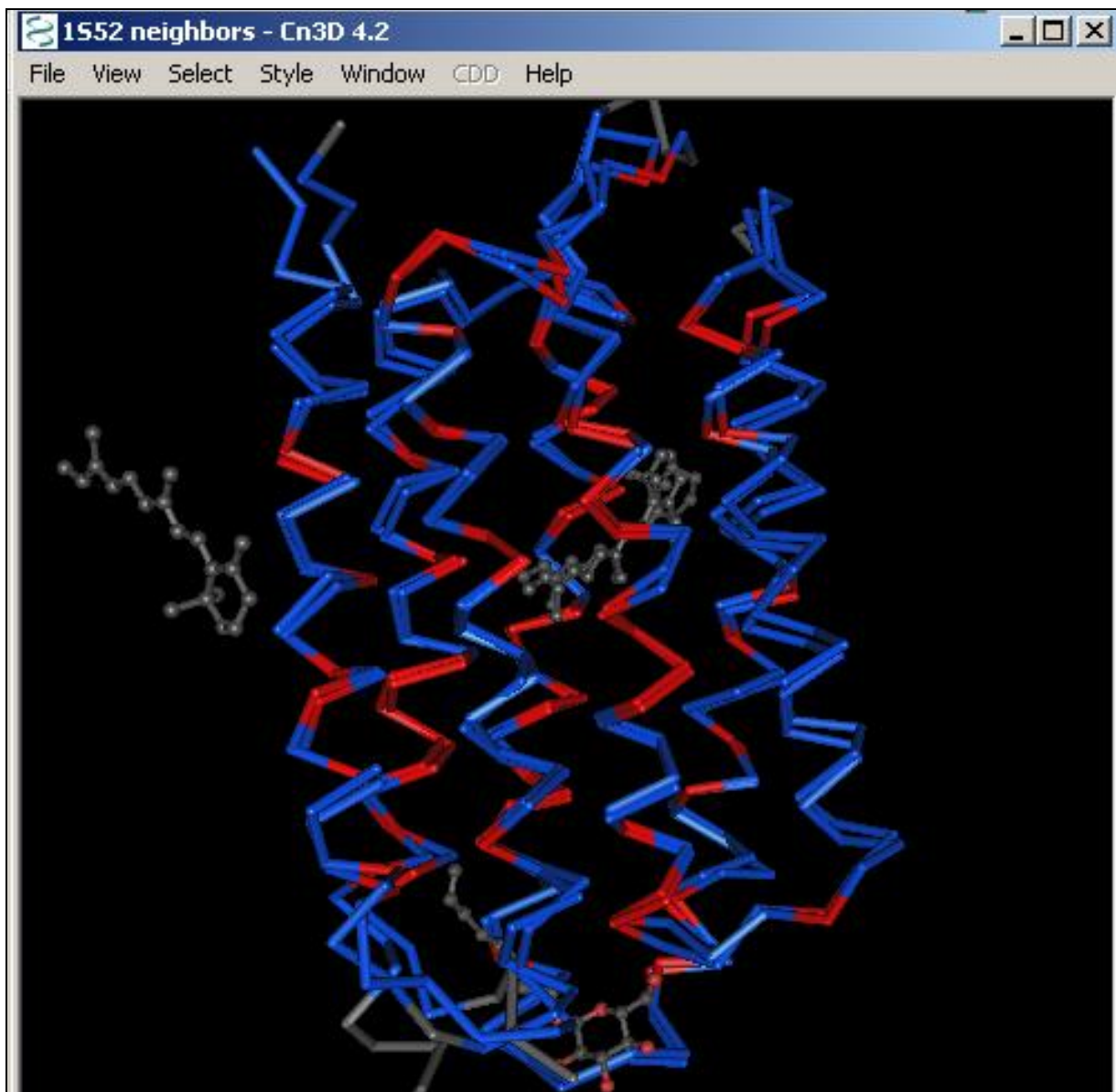
Table

[Advanced related structure search](#) [+](#) [?](#)

Total related structures: 165; 26 representatives from the [Medium redundancy](#) subset displayed.

Click to: [Check All](#) [Uncheck All](#)

	PDB	C	D	Ali. Len	Score	E_Val	Rmsd	%Id	MMDB Date	LHM	GSP	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1VGO	B		227	15.7	10e-16.3	1.1	56.4	10/2005	0.3	0.5	Crystal Structure Of Archaeorhodopsin-2y
<input type="checkbox"/>	1C3W	A		222	16.0	10e-17.3	0.8	99.5	03/2001	0.8	0.4	BacteriorhodopsinLIPID COMPLEX AT 1.55 A RESOLUTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	1E12	A		220	15.2	10e-15.1	1.5	34.1	03/2001	2.2	0.7	Halorhodopsin, A Light-Driven Chloride Pump
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1H2S	A		216	15.3	10e-15.2	1.1	28.7	11/2002	1.5	0.5	Molecular Basis Of Transmembrane Signalling By Sensory Rhodopsin li-Transducer Complex
<input type="checkbox"/>	1XIQ	A		208	11.4	10e-9.8	1.6	29.3	11/2004	2.5	0.8	Anabaena Sensory Rhodopsin
<input type="checkbox"/>	1JFP	A		170	6.7	0.0351	3.9	8.8	11/2001	10.8	2.4	Structure Of Bovine Rhodopsin (Dark Adapted)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1OW8	C		135	4.8	0.0353	4.4	7.4	11/2003	21.0	3.3	Paxillin Ld2 Motif Bound To The Focal Adhesion Targeting (Fat) Domain Of The Focal Adhesion Kinase
<input type="checkbox"/>	2P7V	A		120	5.7	0.0372	2.7	8.3	11/2007	NA	2.3	Crystal Structure Of The Escherichia Coli Regulator Of Sigma 70, Rsd, In Complex With



1552 neighbors - Sequence/Alignment Viewer

View Edit Mouse Mode Unaligned Justification Imports

1552_A	tGRPEWIWLAGTALMGLGVLYFLVKGMGVsDPDAKKFYAITTLVPAIAFTMYLSMLLGYGGLTMVPf g g e QNPIYWARYADWLFT
1H2S_A	~MVGLTTLFWLGAIGMLVGTLAFAWAGRDA~GSGERRYVVTLVGISGIAAVAYVVMALGVGWVPVA~~~~ERTVFAPRYIDWILT

Problem 2

In this problem, we will follow these steps:

- Identify conserved domain(s) present in a protein.
- Search for other proteins containing similar domain(s).
- Explore a 3D modeling template for the query sequence.
- Find distant sequence homologs that may not be identified by BLAST.

NCBI's Conserved Domain Search allows you to match your protein sequence to a library of conserved protein domains, generate a multiple sequence alignment based on this match, and explore 3D modeling templates for your sequence. Click on the CDD link provided below,

CDD

paste the following protein sequence in the CD-Search query box and run the search.

```
>gj|2851597|sp|P25848|PHY1_CERPU Light-sensor Protein kina:
MSATKKTY SSTTSAKSKHSVRVAQTTADAALVYEMSGDSG
QREGLIQNFGCMVAVEEPNFCVIA YSENA SEFLDLIPQAVPSMGE
AATQDISLLNPTVHCRRSGKPLYAIAHRIDIGIVIDFEAVKMIDVPV
LPGGDIELLCDTIVEEVREL TGYDRVMAFKFHEDEHGEVVAEIRRI
KNRVRLIADCYASPVKLIQDPDIRQPVSLAGSTLRA PHGCHAYI
IQRGRKLWGLVV CQHTSPRTV PFPLRSVCEFLMQVFGMQLNLH
YPIGIVSQTPNIMDLVKCDGAALYYGKRVWLLGTTPTENQIKEIADV
HLLGDAVCGMAAAKITAKDFLFWFRSHTATEV/KWGGAKHDPDI
EDVEMDAIHSLQLILRGSFRDIA DSDTKTMIHARLNDLKLQGV EER
```

- What are the domains present in this protein?
(Select the "Full Result" radio button to display all of the domains.)

-Suppose, we are interested in the serine/threonine protein kinase domain.
Obtain more information about it by searching in [NCBI's Bookshelf](#)

- Go back to the CD-Search results page. Obtain a list of proteins with similar domain architecture by clicking on the "Search for similar domains architectures" button. To display the records, click on the links to the subsets of sequences and from there on the "Look up Sequences in Entrez". Change the display from "Summary" to "FASTA".

- Go back to the CD-Search results page. Click on the "Full Report" radio button. Generate a multiple sequence alignment for the top 10 sequences representative of the conserved domain hit by clicking on the graphic representation of the serine/threonine kinase domain from CDD (CDD|00180). Use the "Aligned Rows" list box pull down menu to specify "up to 5" sequences

and invoke Cn3D with a display of a 3D modeling template and a multiple sequence alignment including your query sequence by pressing the "Show Structure" button.

To show only one top structure, click on the down arrow key. For better view of the backbone, remove the side chains globally (Style--Edit global style--Protein side chains). The query protein contains a serine/threonine protein kinase active-site signature (IIHRDLKSMNILV) where K is the ATP binding site. Identify these residues in the query protein and highlight the corresponding lysine residue in the first protein sequence.

Display the side chains of this residue (Use Style--Annotate--New--Edit Style. Change the protein backbone Rendering to Tubes, Color Scheme to User Selection and User Color to choose the color for the highlighted residue, for example yellow. Repeat these steps for the Protein Side chains row and click the Protein Side chains on. Click on the "Done" button. To zoom in, press z on the keyboard. Note the heterogen near the conserved lysine residue.

D. To obtain the structural neighbors for the serine/threonine protein kinase protein, first click on the structure entry link 1JNK of the similar protein from the CD-Browser page. Type 1JNK_A in the search box and click on the Go button. Then click on the structure link on the top right side, then on 1JNK, and finally on the chain graphic. Select one or more of the check boxes next to the structure neighbors and download the structures by clicking on the "View 3D Alignment" button.